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cases at least much lower prices than previously charged were offered for a renewal of the contract. In probably every case in that table the people are convinced that the change to public ownership was advantageous, but the amount of financial saving per arc light was hardly as great as the figures, doubtless entirely accurate in themselves, would indicate. Likewise on page 147, it is very truly observed that one advantage of public ownership is the tendency to increase the number of consumers of water, gas, etc. In a table, however, which Professor Parsons presents showing that twenty private water works have an average consumption of about one hundred gallons per day per capita, and the same number of public plants in cities of about the same size, have nearly 80 per cent more than this, the point is missed that all water works engineers agree that sixty to eighty gallons a day per individual is ample, and that the rest is probably waste, because of leaky mains and services, and lack of meters. What is needed is rather a table showing how the total number of consumers bears a greater proportion to the population in cities having public works than in those possessed of private plants.

The work on the whole, however, is a mine of information to those writing or discussing the subjects treated, and will have a great influence in increasing the fast rising tendency to adopt the lines of policy urged by the writer.

Indeed, the few criticisms just given were the only ones that suggested themselves in the course of a somewhat careful examination of the book, while the great number of admirable chapters and discussions can only be referred to in a brief review.

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The Races of Europe: A Sociological Study. (Lowell Institute Lectures.) By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph. D. Accompanied by a Supplementary Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe, published by the Public Library of the City of Boston. Pp. xxxii, 624; x, 160. Price, \$6.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1899.

The Races of Man: An Outline of Anthropology and Ethnography. By J. DENIKER, Sc. D. With 176 illustrations and two maps. Pp. xxiii, 611. Price, 6s. London: Walter Scott, Ltd., 1900.

Both of these books indicate a new tendency in the use of anthropological and ethnographical data, and possibly also in the methods of work in these departments of knowledge. The new tendency consists in presenting this material chiefly under sociological categories

and with a view to indicating its sociological significance. Neither of the works under review professes to present original material or to have enlarged the scope of the respective subjects treated, but rather to have sifted and collected in convenient form the result of the latest researches in these fields. This claim on the part of both Professor Ripley and Dr. Deniker is entirely too modest, since both works teem with suggestions which should prove of the greatest possible value to the original worker.

Professor Ripley's volumes have deservedly received a large measure of praise both at home and abroad. Their attractiveness in typographical aspects alone, combined with the pleasing style in which they are written, enlarges considerably the circle of readers to whom such studies usually appeal. The significance of Dr. Ripley's work for students of the social sciences is well brought out in the first two chapters, containing the introduction and a discussion of language, nationality and race, and in the three concluding chapters on (1) Social Problems: Environment *versus* Race, (2) Social Problems: Ethnic Stratification and Urban Selection, and (3) Acclimatization: The Geographical Features of the European Race. In these chapters one finds the meat of the whole volume, admirably placed in juxtaposition to the chief results of studies allied to those of race traits.

Dr. Ripley's theories start from the point of view of the new geography which he regards as a branch of economics, having a direct bearing upon history and sociology, and comprising the study of physical environment in its influence upon man. The distinction he draws between the social and physical environment, which amounts to drawing a line between the indirect and direct influence of environment, enables him to avoid some points of controversy and to reconcile others in the dispute between those who interpret any civilization solely in terms of race, and those who consider that race counts for nothing. In so many cases the absence of definite proof or of evidence to which appeal can be made, leaves a choice between these diverging paths to the personal bias of the investigator. It is the chief service of Dr. Ripley's book that it has brought so many of these debatable questions concerning racial and environmental influences within the scope of scientific classification, and subjected them to positive tests. This fact is especially noticeable in his consistent endeavor to adhere to a geographical basis of distribution in the classification of the races of Europe, where so much crossing has taken place that language, customs and all the traditional ear-marks are most misleading signs of race origins. The discussion which points out that community of language should not be confused with identity of race, *i. e.* that nationality may often follow linguistic boundaries, though race bears no necessary relation whatever to them, is a most illuminating one.

Professor Ripley's discussion of the growth in urban population shows very clearly that this is due almost solely to economic and industrial causes; not peculiar to the United States, but equally characteristic of changes of population in Europe, where the same industrial forces operate. The significance therefore of recent French theories emphasizing that the dolicho-cephalic type is necessarily impelled to city life and of the Hansen classification of the three vitality classes and the consequent predominating influences of country life are given less weight than is usual in the discussion of these topics. From the testimony submitted by Dr. Ripley it is shown that the tendency of urban populations is certainly not toward the pure blond, long-headed and tall Teutonic type. Urban selection is something more complex than a mere migration of a single racial element in the population towards the city. There is a process of physiological and social selection that must be taken into account.

The conclusions to which Professor Ripley's very complete discussion of the material relating to acclimatization leads do not promise immediately satisfactory results, if, indeed, they promise any ultimate success in the attempts of the white man to colonize the tropics. Acclimatization may be a failure and yet the problem be solved through changes bringing about such improved conditions of public hygiene that the white man can live in the tropics.

In the body of the book the present demography of Europe is studied and the inhabitants presenting the most diverse racial aspects classified as to their origin and descent under the heads of the three European races, the Teutonic race, the Alpine race and the Mediterranean race. In the main this classification agrees with that of leading ethnologists, although it differs radically from that adopted by Deniker, who raises a great many sub-groups to the rank of independent races. Ripley, in one of his appendices has given good reasons to show that the difference between his method and that of Deniker is not a vital one. Of the physical traits which Professor Ripley relies upon as evidence of racial type, probably too much stress is laid upon measurements of the cranium, although in his discussions of the value of physical traits and their relative importance, Dr. Ripley is extremely fair.

Not only has Dr. Ripley laid all English readers under a debt of deep gratitude for the clearness with which he has presented the complex facts of one of the difficult departments of scientific inquiry, but he has greatly increased the obligation by the preparation of a bibliography, which will prove a guide to all students for a long time to come. It is worth while noting in this connection that the bibliography can be obtained separately in the list of publications issued by

the Boston Public Library. The public spirit of the Boston Public Library, which made possible the compilation of this bibliography, and its wider circulation as a library document in addition to the part which it plays as a companion volume to Dr. Ripley's book, deserves praise.

Dr. Deniker's task in his outline of Anthropology and Ethnography is well executed and his book is likely to give much more definiteness to the general reading and study of this subject on the part of those who do not intend to make it a specialty. After a brief discussion of ethnic groups and zoölogical species, we have two chapters given to the Somatic characters, special attention being paid to the distinctive morphological characters, stature, teguments, pigmentation, cranium, proportion of the body and various organs; then two chapters to physiological and ethnic characters, respectively, giving chiefly under the term "ethnic," linguistic characters; three chapters, covering about one hundred and fifty pages, devoted to sociological characters, in which is discussed: (1) Material Life (alimentation, habitation, clothing, means of existence); (2) Psychic Life (games, recreations, fine arts, religion, myths and science); (3) Family Life (sexual relations and child sociology); (4) Social Life (home life, social organization, international organization, war and commerce).

The remainder of the volume, covering six chapters, is given up to a discussion of the classification of races and a description of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceanica. Deniker's classification is really based upon the description of existing varieties rather than upon a consideration of the problem of grouping these varieties into a few racial categories. On this point Professor Ripley's Appendix D (page 597) on Deniker's classification of the races of Europe is worthy of note and what he there says will apply with almost equal force to his classification elsewhere. Deniker's work might have been made even more useful by some condensation. Especially would this have been possible in the earlier chapters on Morphological and Physiological Characters. The detail into which he goes is rather confusing to the class of readers for whom he is writing.

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China, the Long-Lived Empire. By Miss E. R. SCIDMORE. Pp. xv, 459. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Century Company, 1900.

Village Life in China: A Study in Sociology. By ARTHUR H. SMITH, D. D. Pp. 360. Price, \$2.00. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.